

# THE GLEICHEN CALL

VOLUME XXX NO. 26

GLEICHEN, ALBERTA, WEDNESDAY 15

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## REPORT OF LAST MEETING OF TOWN COUNCIL

A meeting of the Town Council was held one evening last week and according to the minutes of the meeting a lot of business was transacted. Mayor Purcell and Councillors L. Michael, P. Deshayes and D. McDonald were present.

The memorandum of the special meeting called to meet on August 23rd was read. This meeting had been cancelled owing to there not being a quorum present. An inspection was made by the chief municipality inspector on June 10th and the report was submitted to be council on August 16th, but was left in abeyance.

The secretary read the report of the public works committee regarding the pump installation, which read as follows:

"Gentlemen: According to instructions given to your public works committee at July 5th regular meeting of the council, a pump was purchased from Bruce Robinson Electric Co. a. per quotation. This pump arrived on July 10th, on July 12 the work of the installing of the pump was begun under the management of our town clerk, Mr. Lester. On July 14th Councilman W. McConnell approached Mr. Lester and ordered him to discontinue work on the pump. In my absence also in the absence of the mayor, Mr. Lester complied with this order and no work was done towards installing the pump. By request of Councilman McConnell I called a special meeting on July 22nd. Members of the council reported at the town office for this meeting on July 22nd, Councillors L. Deshayes, L. McDonald, and myself. The special meeting was cancelled and a committee meeting held in the town office after examining the minutes of the July 5th regular meeting found that a motion made by D. McDonald seconded by W. McConnell (voted and passed) appeared to give the committee full authority to proceed with the work. A second motion moved by W. McConnell seconded by J. A. Minard (voted and passed) was to purchase the pump from Bruce Robinson Electric Co. However, after further consideration the committee decided to await the return of the mayor who returned on August 5th. The mayor, after examining the minutes of July 5th regular meeting, decided that full authority appeared to have been given the committee, and recommended that the work be proceeded with, stating that he felt that the action of W. McConnell in interfering with the undertaking appeared to be a violation of section 474 of the Town Act. The work was completed on August 10th. The pump is delivering 4800 gallons of water daily into the water mains, and makes it possible to store 10,000 gallons of water in the reservoir. If a reducing valve was installed at the bottom of the standpipe by-passing the gate valve in the main, the tower could be filled making a storage capacity of 100,000 gallons for emergency." Signed L. Michael, D. McDonald, P. Deshayes. Public works committee. The above was adopted as read.

The question of holidays for Mr. Lester was discussed. It was understood that he was unable to take all his holidays last year on account of stress of work. The matter of some one looking after the pumps would have to be taken into consideration. Councillor Michael said that any time he was not out of town he would see to these himself, but it was decided to be away quite a lot. It was decided to give Mr. Lester a week's holiday, to be taken at any time suitable to him.

The strip of plots on the north side of the cemetery was all taken up, and no other plots had been marked out. A strip on the south side of the road in the cemetery had been started, but the plots were not yet marked out and it would be necessary to have this done before the snow came. Arrangements were made by the council to have another strip of plots marked out to the south of the road in the cemetery. A number of plots had been set aside for the veterans, but as yet had not been marked out. The Legion is arranging for a Cross of Sacrifice to be placed in the soldiers' plot as soon as the plots can be secured. The matter of plotting out the veterans' portion was left in the hands of En-

## Blackfoot Indians To Celebrate Treaty Anniversary Wednesday

The Blackfoot Indians have fully decided to proceed with their celebration of the 60th anniversary of the signing of Treaty No. 7, on September 22nd to which they and the Dominion Government have lived up to faithfully all these years.

The Indians had hoped to get some prominent white people to deliver an address failing that to at least grace the occasion with their presence, but through illness or previous engagements will not be able to be able to attend. However, there will be speeches and entertainment of various kinds by the pupils of Old Sun and Crowfoot Schools.

"The Indians will stage a parade called 'The March of Time' as an address attraction, showing how the Indians dressed and acted in the early time, depicting their advance down to the present. Other interesting features will be displayed. The celebration will take place in the flats, near South Camp, below the hills on which the historical monument is located.

There will be an encampment from Sept. 21st to 23rd and numerous Indians and their guests will occupy the teepees here. While people are invited to attend, visit with the red men and enjoy the pagentry. The date: next Wednesday, Sept. 22, starting at 2.30 p.m.

## ALBERTANS MOVE IN OWN DEFENCE

R. J. Deachman, M.P., writes from Ottawa stating that he read The Gazette's editorial entitled "Premier Albert's Defiance," and thought it good, "but serious, and the day was rather hot." "You are absolutely right he adds, 'in your contention that we need a campaign of education. It is one place where the banks fall down, evidently, because the weather is abnormally warm, the liberal member for North Huron is inclined to the idea that Mr. Albert's attitude is one that lends itself to lighter treatment than it has generally received. In fact, as a journalist, he says he might write a humorous editorial himself—'It's not the heat, or the humidity, 'stand in his way.' However, he makes several suggestions on the lines he favors. If Albert can pay social credit dividends of \$120,000,000 a year out of the natural resources of Alberta, Mr. Deachman asks why would it not have been possible for the Indians to have paid social credit dividends out of the unshot buffalo which formerly roamed the prairies, and out of uncaught fish which no doubt existed in the lakes of Alberta at that time. His own conviction is that the only thing they need was Big Chief Sit-on-the-Banks Albert."

Carrying the satire further, our correspondent, who, of course, attacks the fault and not any person, writes: "Sometimes we have threats of starvation, and possibly actual starvation among the Eskimos on the north. The Naspeople is now on its annual trip, with Major McKeand in charge. Why should not he have taken along a little model of Albert, the Douglas Manual on Social Credit and a little tin bank; then, when times were hard and quiet were scarce, Major McKeand party could originate a social credit dividend—a payment made from the great natural resources of our own northland? Is the idea absurd? Not at all, says the genial member for North Huron. Like Mr. Albert, we may not know what to do, but that need not disturb our minds any more than it disturbs that of the premier of Alberta. All that is necessary, Mr. Deachman advises, is to call the experts. 'The experts,' he says, 'cannot do it. They will, however, call upon the banks—and

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they still cannot do it. But don't let this worry us. Let us follow the counsel Mr. Albert gives to his disappointed constituents, whilst whistling to keep up his own courage, and 'just keep right on going.' I have heard it said that Lord Nelson's motto was 'Love God and hate the French.' The new motto is 'Love Albert and hate the banks.'"

## CORRESPONDENCE

Editor Call:

One would almost think from the noise that is being made by the so called People's League that the present financial system is a most satisfactory one. Indeed it may be, and probably is to about ten percent of our population, but certainly not to the other ninety percent, and for that reason I join with those who are making some effort to change it to one that will be more satisfactory to the great majority of people.

The only reason that some of the ninety percent I have mentioned smile or look bored when one speaks of Social Credit is because they know so very little about it, and that little has been gleaned from false sources of information.

Social Credit, as I see it is most reasonable and human. It is a system of finance that has in it all the elements of co-operation. Its basic principle is, the right to live and enjoy a fair share of the products of the country in which one lives. It demands that the government of every country shall issue and control all the money of that country and that the supply of money be based on the ability of that country to produce and deliver goods and services, as where and when required, by its people. It provides that the flow of money shall always be sufficient to transfer goods and services from producers to consumers. It postulates that money as now used would be handled through banks which would then be under government control instead of private control as now, consequently no interest would be charged for its use.

The second demand of the Social Credit system of finance is that a just price be paid for all commodities and services, presumably decided upon and regulated by a commission under government control. This price will provide for a reasonable profit over and above cost of production, handling, etc., or in the case of services, over and above self maintenance under a suitable standard of living.

The third demand of this system is that consumption shall equate production. That is to say, if the value of goods and people of the country is greater than the amount of money in the hands of the people, who require the goods and services, then the government declares a dividend on production sufficient to make up the difference.

The distribution of this dividend is made in two ways, namely by monthly payments to citizens who have reacted to the age of responsibility and by a compensating discount on all goods at the time purchases are made. The dividends are paid and dealers are reimbursed for the discount allowed, from money already issued by the government, as a result of the supply of money being based

## LOCAL TENNIS CLUB LOSE TO BASSANO PLAYERS

The Gleichen Tennis Club played a return match with Bassano on September 12. The various matches were very closely contested and showed a very good brand of tennis. Bassano eventually won out by 14 matches to 8, reversing the result earlier in the season. Men's singles, ladies singles, men's doubles, ladies doubles and mixed double matches were played and a very enjoyable afternoon was spent by the members of the two clubs.

The players representing Gleichen at Bassano were: Max Yates, G. Yates, C. Birch, A. MacCallum, H. Birch, J. Bond, W. MacCallum. Miss Yates, Miss Beach, Mrs. Downie, Mrs. Bond, and Miss Birch.

On Labor day Max Yates of Gleichen paired with Allan Birch, a former Gleichen boy, and reached the finals in the men's open doubles at the Drumheller annual tennis tournament. Opposed to Cove and Anderson of Drumheller in the final match, they forgot to give battle right to the last, but eventually success went to the Drumheller pair by the odd point. This was conceded to be the feature match of the tournament and provided a splendid exhibition of lightning tennis for the large crowd of fans present.

The Gleichen club expect to play Carbon next Sunday.

on the value of actually produced and available goods and services. The amount necessary being left in the hands of the government because production has not distributed it as wages salaries and other dividends while producing.

Because this distribution of available money, a demand for goods has been created and production can proceed uninterruptedly and every one prospers. But under our present system, when the value of goods and services available, exceeds the amount of money in the hands of the people who require them, production must either stop, sell the goods below cost of production or destroy them, as is often done, and let the people go in want. I therefore, ask you to learn all you can about the old and the new systems of finance and decide for yourselves which one is best adapted to meet the needs of the people under prevailing conditions.

A. C. ROBERTSON.

## AN APPLE

Time was when a school child found pleasure and reward in bringing a rosy-cheeked apple to school as a gift to "dear teacher," but the courtesy was reversed not long ago when an instructor in modern poetry distributed an apple to his class that he might show them how beauty in common things discloses itself to the person who cares to look for it. The instructor, himself a poet, had been taking of the unbroken rhythm of the seasons, the ebb and flow of ocean tides, the trek of the sun across the sky until it hiccups at last in the gossamer tent of the night—each adding its mite to the rounded total of symmetry and beauty, all having a share in the cooperative adventure of completeness and harmony.

At this juncture the instructor extracted a crimsoned Jonathan from his pocket and held the fruit aloft: "Within this apple we have imprisoned the rains of last April," he said slowly. "Here also are the fragrant breezes of May, the warm rays of a July sun, the mellow flavor and aroma of the harvest time." With a quick twist of his fingers, the poet broke the apple in two and held up the flaky segments. "And here we have—inside, the brown seeds—enough for a hundred apple trees for taking of new apples just like this for years to come."

Whether the members of that class instantly sought the apple box or engaged forthwith in the fashioning of lyrics dedicated to Sir Jonathan is not contained in the record, but that the instructor made point that beauty, serenity, savor lurk in unexpected places, waiting to be discovered, goes without saying. Such treasures may surely be found in apples, but also in the meaningful progression of the day's work and the happy rhythm of the busy years.

## THERE IS NO ROYAL ROAD

Agriculture can gain protection from exploitation and a measure of economic security only so far as it is willing and able to organize its co-operative institutions and develop them by patronage. On this basis, if on none other, grain producers should patronize

## Alberta Pool Elevators

## CALGARY DRY GINGER ALE

"The Finest—Bar Nor."



Mixed—it puts that extra degree of perfection in your favorite brand

Insist on the Genuine "BUFFALO BRAND"

A PRODUCT OF THE CALGARY BREWING & MALTING CO. LTD.

## Indian Anniversary 1877-1937

### SIGNING OF THE TREATY

As one of the oldest Mercantile Establishments in Gleichen that have been trading with the Blackfeet for a period of 30 years, the RAMSAY MERCANTILE LTD. take this opportunity of extending congratulations to the members of the Blackfoot Tribe on this anniversary occasion. We recall the old timers who figured in the buying and selling game in Gleichen upwards of 25 years ago, men who played the game honorably and kept their standard of business relationships unswerving.

The mantle they dropped does not always fit the younger bloods of today, but under the wise guidance of the Indian Department and schools these of the younger generation have a splendid opportunity to become valuable citizens of the province.

On this memorable occasion we offer our hearty congratulations and hope the relationships between the band and the white man may continue to be such that we can always sit down and enjoy the Peace Pipe together.

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**WRIGLEY'S SPEARMINT**

**THE PERFECT GUM**

**AIDS DIGESTION**



## An Ambitious Goal

If all the discoveries made in the field of medical science in the past few years, and even in recent months, as reported almost daily in the newspapers, are one hundred per cent, authentic and of practical application, one might almost be tempted to believe that the time is approaching when corporeal perpetuity can be guaranteed to mankind, except for demise caused by violence or the natural disintegration of human cells by process of time.

Even the latter, one might be inclined to believe, may be eliminated from the hazards to which human flesh is heir, as a result of some of the more recent discoveries which, it is said, mark distinct milestones on the road of evolution of a repair system for worn out cells.

In the past decade or two man has scored signal triumphs over some of the greatest killing diseases, particularly those classified as communicable, and to-day there is very little excuse for deaths from small pox, typhoid, tuberculosis or diphtheria. Preventive methods have almost placed these diseases in the harmless class. Twenty or 25 years ago it was a common place to read of epidemics of these diseases sweeping off scores of people. Nowadays, anything more than a sporadic death from such diseases is regarded as a reflection upon responsible public health authorities.

Coincident with this clean up of the most dangerous of the communicable diseases is a life-saving campaign among the newly-born. As a result of public educational work, improvements in sanitation, better dietetic care and precautionary methods adopted both by the medical profession and parents a great deal has been put into infant mortality figures. To-day the infant's chance of surviving the first two critical years of its life is multiplied many times as compared with 20 or 25 years ago.

Great progress has also been made in both prevention and treatment of some of the diseases most responsible for deaths at the other end of the human life span—among the middle aged and the elderly. Some of these diseases have been definitely conquered and there is hope, almost amounting to a promise, that some of the other most deadly killers, such as cancer and heart disease, will be conquered by the ministrations of the physician or the surgeon or both.

Diabetes, as everybody knows, has yielded to insulin and dietetic treatment. Only this spring a new technique was announced which promises to rob St. Vitus Dance and Arthritis of its terrors and even the common cold and influenza may be stamped out as a result of recent developments in the use of a new ultra-violet floodlamp.

Discoveries made recently in the laboratories of world famous institutions and in the field of medical and surgical practice are multiplying with such rapidity that it is almost impossible for the lay mind to keep track of them.

These discoveries, combined with the work of public health authorities and increasing public knowledge of the hazards of diseases and their cause, and increasing public knowledge of the hazards of diseases and their cause, have resulted in an increase in life expectancy of approximately 25 years within the past 80 years and this prospect of life could be augmented by another ten years, full advantage were taken of the possibilities of medical knowledge, according to medical authorities. And this statement does not take into consideration what may be achieved as a result of confidently anticipated discoveries in the next few years.

The progress which has been made in these fields combined with other discoveries in the realms of chemistry and physical science has been so great that medical men are even now speculating on the possibility of the ability of science to probe the mysteries of life and death, sooner or later. Forecasts have been made by some of the boldest spirits that the time may come when man shall have dominion over death itself and they point to the work already done as a sign post leading to this highly problematic goal.

Such a prediction is, however, at best, pure speculation, though undoubtedly it is a fascinating one. No matter what has already been done in the fight to postpone the grim reaper's summons or what may be on the threshold of the future, there is always the thought that there is an infinite spark, an integral part of the human ego, the origin and mystery of which may never be revealed to man through scientific channels, no matter how much he may strive to penetrate the veil.

## Cruelty To Dogs

**Hair Should Never Be Clipped In Hot Weather**

How about the pet dog in summer? Are you kind to him when you clip his hair?

The American Kennel Club says you are unintentionally cruel; that the dog's coat of hair diffuses the rays of the sun and keeps them from reaching directly into his body. To clip him robs him of protection against the sun and against flies and other pests which delight in tormenting him.

So does it say that dogs perspire principally through the pores of their tongues. Swift passage of air over the tongue cools him off. The tight muzzle which prevents him from opening his mouth freely may cause him great discomfort.

If the Kennel Club is right, and it should be, some well-meaning practices have added to the trying times which dogs have in hot weather.

## Easy To Learn

A Washington woman leaving an estate of \$250,000, bequeathed one of those numerous thousands for the care of her canaries by some one "who can give them intelligent care and who already loves them." One could learn to care for such pleasing pets, and might even acquire affection for them—at that price.

The horse chestnut came to America from Asia Minor, by way of England.

**ITCHING**

**TORTURE STOPPED IN A MINUTE!**

The relief from the itching of eczema, psoriasis, hives, and other skin eruptions, is brought by the use of D.D.D. Prescription. The gentle oil soothes the irritated skin. Once treatment is begun, the itching stops. The relief is immediate and lasts for weeks. D.D.D. Prescription.

## Girl Averts Panic

**Hopes To Be First Woman Steamship Captain In Canada**

Laura Archer, 29-year-old first mate of her father's steamer, "The Mildred," and the heroine when it struck a rock in Lake Muskoka and shipped water that put out the fire in the boiler, said she hoped to be the first woman steamship captain in Canada. She had expected to try for her master's papers when she marked her 18th birthday in May, but in that month the act was amended setting the minimum age for captains at 21.

Several women have sat for master's papers but none has passed. "I'll not fail," she said, while she dug her uniform out from the planking of the ship. It had been among the clothes which her father, Capt. C. W. Archer, stuck in the hole in the ship while the daughter steered the ship toward shore and beached it. The boat was undamaged in the beaching and the 21 passengers, all but three of them women and children, were unhurt. Only one showed excitement after the girl told them casually: "We have some excitement for you, we have just hit a rock."

The boat was one-third mile from shore when the accident happened. A temporary buoy has been placed on the rock to warn others on the lake and representations are being made for a permanent buoy.

## New Side To Education

Prejudice must be eliminated from education if a man is to get the most from that education, asserted Prof. S. Floyd Maine of the University of Western Ontario, in addressing a session of the Dominion Convention of Kinsmen's Clubs at London, Ont. There should be evolved a side to education that would "not only fit people for jobs, but fit them to live," said Professor Maine.

## Women As Doctors

**Many Thousands Are Making A Success Of The Profession**

Women doctors from all parts of the country have been recalling their student days in London, and regularly making a night of it.

The scene was the London (Royal Free Hospital) School of Medicine for Women, and the occasion was arranged in honor of the warden and secretary, Miss L. Brooks. Miss Brooks has been at the school for 29 years. But she has retired and is planning a world tour during which she will meet more of her old students in America, Canada, New Zealand, Australia, Japan, and China.

Miss Brooks is not one of those who think there are too many women in the medical profession or that women are not succeeding as doctors. "There are 60,000 names on the British medical register, but there are only about 4,000 women on it," she said the other day. "Women have an unassailable position in the profession to-day. They are admitted to the Fellowship of the Royal College of Physicians and win their way by examination into the Fellowship of the Royal College of Surgeons. Few Government Departments are without women doctors."

Miss Brooks has seen the school doubled in size and the entry of students increased from about 13 a year to 74. Though women began to enter the profession before the war, it was the war that really made women doctors. "At the time," Miss Brooks said, "any woman who could get the money together thought of it and a call to the medical profession, and many of them had. Women doctors played a great part in the military hospitals, and one of the greatest war hospitals was staffed by women entirely."—Overseas Daily Mail.

## Expedition To Antarctic

**Sir Hubert Wilkins Would Establish Permanent Stations For Scientific Research**

An expedition to the 3,000,000 square miles of the Antarctic continent which belong to Australia is being planned by Sir Hubert Wilkins, the famous Australian polar explorer. The object of this expedition will be to obtain data that will induce the commonwealth government to establish in the Antarctic at least two permanent stations for scientific research.

This desolate area is regarded as having enormous possibilities not only because of the whale fisheries, but because of the possibility of developing fur-bearing animals and bird life there. Great seams of coal are believed to exist in the Australian sector, and the presence of metals is thought likely.

Low: What is it a sign of when your nose itches?

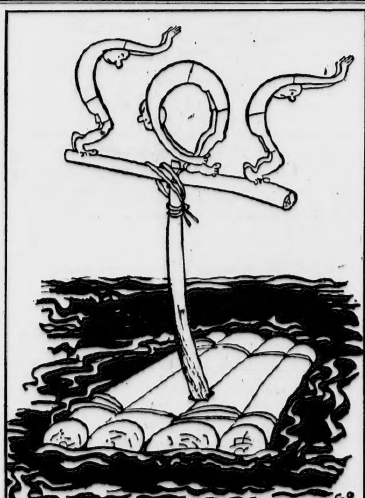
Brow: Going to have company.

Low: And what if your head aches?

Brow: They have arrived.

Because of the location of the hero's eyes, it is unnecessary for him to move his head from side to side, a movement which would scare away his wary prey.

A fly was walking with his daughter on the head of a man who was very bald. "How things change, my dear," she said. "When I was your age, this was only a footpath."



When acrobats are shipwrecked.—Sondagnisse Strix, Stockholm.

## Adventurous Career

**Life Of Late Lord Runciman Was One Of Romance**

Lord Runciman, 60, the "grand old man of shipping," whose career was a saga of the sea, is dead.

Lord Runciman's adventurous career began at the age of 13 when he sneaked away from home during the night, swam a small river, and ran off to the nearest seaport to become a cabin boy. His ship took him to the southern seas.

Prior to becoming the foremost figure in the shipping industry he experienced much in the "university of sailing ships."

"It was on the floor of the fore-castle that first I began to plot away into the mysteries of navigation," Lord Runciman once said. "Ultimately I learned sufficient to enable me to secure a place on the quarterdeck."

He took his mate's certificate at 20 and was given his first command at 24. He married at 21 and was the father of an only son—Walter Runciman, who was created a viscount on his retirement 10 weeks ago after serving in the cabinet for many years.

After a quarter-century at sea, he invested his savings on a small steamship and so founded the Moor line. His interests later embraced some of the finest ships afloat.

He sat in the House of Commons as Liberal member for Hartlepool during the Great War years. He was named a baronet in 1906 and in 1933 took a seat in the House of Lords as the Baron Runciman.

At the age of 84 he took his first air journey—in a plane piloted by his grandson, Leslie Runciman.

"Entrancing!" he exclaimed on alighting. "But I like my yacht better."

He was head of the firm of Walter Runciman and Company, Limited, of Newcastle-on-Tyne and London, chairman of the Moor line of cargo steamers, chairman of the Anchor line and director of many shipping organizations.

He was the author of a number of sea books and ventured into biographical writing with "The Tragedy of St. Helena" and "Drake, Nelson and Napoleon."

In 1910 he was president of the chamber of shipping of the United Kingdom.

A few years ago a thief attempted to rob him of his watch.

"I gave him a right uppercut to the jaw, a useful blow I learned at sea," the doughty peer remarked.

## New Working As Navy

**Star Of "Man Of Aran" Has Good Job At Brighton**

Coleman King, who won fame in the film "Man of Aran," four years ago, is working as a navy on a new housing estate at Patcham, near Brighton, England.

At intervals he disappears for a few weeks at a time, but his job is always kept open for him.

Where he goes and what he does are King's secrets. He refuses to discuss his private life with any of his fellow-workmen.

When "Man of Aran" was released King went to America with it, and appeared in many towns.

A 27-foot shark which King fought and captured in the film is on view at Brighton Aquarium.

Whales are said to have the largest brains of all the mammals of the world.

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Sale for Quick Stop because of New Extra Rider Strip and Scientific Gumbo-Dipped Safety Tread

## Redeems Her Promise

**Princess Royal Receives Purse For Orphan And Benevolent Fund**

The Princess Royal, Countess of Harewood, by receiving the Benevolent and Orphan Fund purses at the Teachers' Conference this year, redeemed a promise made two years ago. She had performed to cancel it then because of her own illness. She renewed the promise last year, but that fell through because of the death of her father, King George V. This is not the first time Her Royal Highness has performed this duty for the received the purses at the Oxford Conference in 1925. But the Royal Family's interest in this particular charity goes much further back. So long ago as 1866, when the conference was at Brighton, the then Duke and Duchess of York, afterwards King George V. and Queen Mary, attended to receive the purses. It is a proud boast of the teachers that they never let their unfortunate fellows or their dependants down.

## A Tiny Newspaper

**Edition Of Evening News Published In Australia In 1901**

Printed in microscopic type and only about nine inches by six in size, a tiny newspaper, the Evening News, published 1901 in Sydney, Australia, was discovered in Wimpole. Column after column of news dated with the death of Queen Victoria, January 22.

Complete with want ads and show reviews, the eight pages were crammed with practically undecipherable type, it could just be made out however. It is believed to be a photographic copy of the original edition, published probably as a memento of the occasion.

The latest war news of the South African campaign is featured. But the majority of the space is concerned with the death of Queen and the new monarch Edward VII.

## Wants To Be Different

**Man Let Hair And Beard Grow For Nineteen Years**

The most conspicuous citizen is Paddy O'Connor, aged 76, who lives at Bourke, New South Wales. For Paddy has not had his hair cut for 19 years. His hair is so long that he wears it in a "bun" pinned on top of his head. His beard is so long that it comes down almost to his waist. He says that he will never go to a barber again as long as he lives. The reason "There are enough hair cutters in the world," says Paddy, "and I like to be different."

## Odd Golfing Accident

While playing on the Kinston Heath course, Victoria, Australia, a golfer struck a magpie with his ball. The ball became impaled on the bird's back, which snapped off and remained embedded in the cover. The bird flew away before the players could capture it.

Unless they're professionals, men and women aren't permitted to skate in pairs in Japan.

## An Unconscious Process

**People Who Keep Fit Never Worry About Health**

The Canadian Public Health Association met recently in Ottawa and The Ottawa Journal, greeting the delegates and warmly recommending the work they were in, was reminded of what chief Justice Malcol, on his ninety-third birthday, said to a newspaper reporter:

"Young man, there is but one bit of advice I would give you, and all others. It is that you take care of your health. Few great blessings can be had by one on this earth."

It would be interesting to know whether that young newspaper reporter was impressed by what old Sir William told him, or whether he just wrote it down, dutifully, and reported it afterwards, faithfully, as something that an old gentleman was pretty well bound to say to a young gentleman on an occasion of that sort.

The fact is, of course, that the perfection of health is almost an unconscious process. It is not a natural thing for a healthy young person to give thought about health. Probably, if we could know, Sir William Mulock would never have lived to be 80 if he had done much worrying about his health. You say that he did not want to worry. Precisely. It is always the best recipe for living to be ninety that you do not have to worry about living at all.—Vancouver Province.

## Robot Weathermen

**Will Report Approach Of Cold Weather In Winter Time**

Tiny robot "weathermen," floating 15 miles above the rugged Arctic wastes, may tell you when a cold wave's coming this winter.

The robot-weathermen call it a meteorograph—will ride through Alaskan skies attached to small balloons, radiating weather reports to ground stations at half-minute intervals.

William B. Erawbaugh, assistant meteorologist of the United States weather bureau, disclosed plans for inaugurating the new study.

He will establish headquarters in Fairbanks, where 180 balloons will be released for a six months' investigation beginning Sept. 1.

Each of the gas-filled bags will carry aloft a two-pound "mechanical brain," cylinder-shaped and containing automatic weather-recording devices and a radio transmitter which will automatically report the readings to observers on the ground.

"What's the difference between learning to play golf and learning to drive a car?" asked a golfer.

"In learning how to play golf you don't hit anything."

According to statistics, the right rear tire of an automobile is the one most frequently punctured.

The diameter of the sun is approximately 110 times that of the earth.





## Twenty Years Ago

Twenty years ago two farmers' grain companies serving Alberta Farmers were amalgamated to form United Grain Growers Limited.

The twenty years that have passed have increased the confidence of farmers in this farmer-owned institution. Satisfactory experience in the handling of their grain is the basis of that confidence.

Deliver your grain to

# UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LTD.

Elevators at: Gleichen, Arrowwood, Shovelton, Cluny, Namaka.

## THE WORLD OF WHEAT

By R. G. L. Strang, Director of "Crop Testing Plan."

"What with germination, generation, grade, registration and certification, Canadian seed requirements are very complicated."

So said an American friend of mine.

"I admit that at first glance they do seem complicated," I replied, "but the sale of Canadian grain, particularly wheat, on world's markets, depends upon quality, and these seed classifications promote quality."

"However, you have forgotten licensing," I went on. "The most important requirement of all."

The Canada Seeds Act forbids anyone to sell seeds of any variety un-

less that particular variety has been licensed by the Dominion Government.

Only varieties suitable for use in Canada are licensed; so undesirable kinds, and those only "just as good," are kept out of our country.

In addition, all seeds of any classification offered for sale must have a Seed Control Certificate. This guarantees that the germination is satisfactory, and that the content of weed seeds, or of seeds of other kinds of grains, is no more than is permitted by law.

Neither Control Sample Certificate nor license, however, give any guarantee that the seeds are true to any particular one of the licensed varieties; the seeds offered may be mixtures of licensed varieties.

True to one particular variety in seeds is desirable of course, but it

guaranteed in a different manner by registration and certification.

Following factors have tended to raise price: Ominous political developments in the Far East and in the Mediterranean. German grain estimates below last year. Belgian wheat production 15 per cent below a year ago. Late Russian harvest progress. Indian native crops inferior to expectations. Groundnut season disappointing in Tanganyika (East Africa).

Following factors have tended to lower price: Tains improve Argentina and Australian crops. Compulsory to mix corn or rye with wheat in Portugal. Impossible to get nearby freight in Black Sea. Quality of European crops appear better than in recent years. Texas rice production larger than 1936. Egypt

## TENDER CALLS

### IRRIGATION DITCHER

Tenders will be received by the Secretary-Treasurer, Town of Gleichen, until noon, Tuesday September 21st, for the purchase of a Martin Irrigation Ditcher being disposed of by the Town.

Terms Cash.

Information regarding same may be obtained at the Town Office.

Nearly 12 million persons in Germany now receive salaries or other financial aid from the Government.

Tokyo, Japan, will install a system for trackless trolley cars, operated with power from overhead electric wires.

Iranian barley crop appears satisfactory.

# The Facts About Banking in Canada

Reproduced from the First Broadcast in a Series by Vernon Knowles for the Chartered Banks of Canada and Delivered Over a Province-Wide Network of Alberta Stations on Tuesday Evening, September 7th, from 10:15 to 10:30, and Wednesday, September 8th, in the Daytime from 1:15 to 1:30.

## Opening Broadcast Describes Meaning of Credit ... Tells What a Bank Is ... Outlines Subjects of Further Talks ... Will Discuss Cries of "Monopoly" and Who Owns the Banks

Canada's Chartered Banks, through me, will tell you the facts about Canadian Banks and the banking system in a series of non-political, non-controversial, broad-based talks of which this is the first. There are many misconceptions and misapprehensions abroad regarding banks and banking. We believe that those who criticize the banks are thoroughly sincere and it is our hope that, as we proceed to present the true story of Canadian banking, we also shall be given credit for complete sincerity.

Certainly there is a wide-awake intelligence and an inquiring spirit alive in Alberta and a genuine desire on the part of the people at large to obtain the facts. Many important questions have been raised and we intend to supply answers which are truthful and accurate. Intelligent people prefer to have all the facts and then to form their own judgments, so we have good reason for the belief that we shall have lots of listeners.

The explanations that we intend to give in regard to Canadian banking are offered in response to a very evident and definite public demand and I must repeat that we are not fighting, nor resisting, nor affiliating with any political party. Canada's Chartered Banks do not aim at controversy and will present their story without heat or recrimination. For any case that needs abuse of others to support it must be a weak case indeed.

One of the leading questions in regard to banking is, of course, the question of credit. Let us illustrate credit to you briefly, for it is wrongly claimed that we enjoy a monopoly of the right to extend credit. Of course, we do not. We do not have a monopoly, even of banking. Any group of responsible people in West or East, can start a bank. We shall tell you about that in detail, in a later broadcast. Manufacturers extend credit to wholesalers. Wholesalers extend credit to retail dealers. Merchants and retailers extend credit to customers. Canada's Chartered Banks furnish short-term credit to facilitate production, to move and market that production and to transfer goods and services.

Soon the Alberta farmers will be hauling wheat to the elevators. If they had to wait until the grain reached Liverpool, and the money to come back before they got their cash, it would be a long wait — but bank credit is what enables them to get their cash at the line elevators right away. Individuals lend money to each other — the successful farmer lends money to his neighbour.

Let us take the case of two neighbouring farmers. Harry Brown, we shall say, has \$500 in a Savings Account in his nearest branch of a Chartered Bank. His neighbour, William Jones, is a good farmer without ready money, who feels that if he had \$250 he could buy hogs, feed them up, sell them and make a little profit; so he goes to Harry Brown and asks if his neighbour will trust him with a loan of \$250.

Mr. Brown, knowing that Mr. Jones is a decent chap, and trustworthy, and that he will get his money back with a little "rent" on it, goes to the bank, draws \$250 of his \$500 and hands it to his neighbour. Mr. Jones buys the hogs, feeds them up, sells them, makes his profit and pays Harry Brown back his \$250 with the agreed rent to boot.

If Mr. Jones had not known a neighbour both able and willing to help him, the Manager of his nearest bank would have been found, in the same circumstances, a neighbour on whom Mr. Jones could call with confidence. In other words, he could have got his loan of \$250 from the Bank.

It is the deposits such as Harry Brown's \$500 that furnish the major basis of Canadian bank credit. Harry Brown is only one of over three million nine hundred thousand savings bank depositors in Canada, who have on deposit in the Chartered Banks the striking total of more than One Billion Five Hundred and Seventy Millions of Dollars. The fact is that the vast sums which are employed in building up this country have their main source in the collective savings of thousands of people in all walks of life, who, through their work and thrift, have been able to build up small deposits.

The average savings deposit in the Canadian Chartered Banks is around \$350. At least it was \$380 on October 31st, 1936, as shown in an official return to Parliament. These returns are made periodically to the Government and to the Bank of Canada. They are sworn statements by the banker and are made public to Parliament and in the newspapers. If a bank Manager should make a false return, he can be sent to jail. Such penalties are provided in the Bank Act.

How did Harry Brown get the \$500 which he has on deposit in the Bank? Let us say he got it by raising wheat. He probably started as a homesteader, wagering his \$10 that he could make a success of it and, after three years of hard work, got his patent. This he did; and he earned his \$500 by the sweat of his brow, having overcome the early hardships of homesteading.

The \$500 was one deposit that did not come from a loan.

When I speak of the hardships of homesteading in this wonderful western land I speak with feeling, sympathy and understanding for I myself, in 1909, took up a homestead some seventy miles north from Beasano and had to make my way to that homestead, not very far from the Hand Hills District by ox team. That was before the Goose Lake Line of the Canadian Northern, now the Canadian National, was built through from Saskatoon.

I know what drought is, for that year we had no rain and no crop in a considerable area between the Bull Pound and the Berry Creeks. I used to stand on some high land on my place and watch the little rain storms travelling down the Creeks on either side of me, seven or eight miles

away, without a drop falling upon the parched piece of ground that I was trying to farm. Typhoid fever, alone on the prairie, with my nearest neighbour miles away, made it physically impossible for me to continue homesteading.

In the West, I feel that I am talking to folks I know. From the homestead I went into western newspaper work, serving as a reporter in Prince Albert, Saskatoon, Regina and Winnipeg; and also as an Editor in Winnipeg; so you see it was on these Western Plains that my career had its beginning and so it is that I speak to you not only as a bank official to-night. I speak to you too as one who knows your hardships from the experience of a settler, one who has a real, abiding, sympathetic understanding of the people and problems of this Province.

I do not mention these things by way of boasting. It is my hope that I shall be looked upon largely as one of you. I have found that financiers do not fear the open spaces. Proper, orderly, safe banking, essential to safe-guarding the depositors' funds, is a full-time job; no Bank Manager, or bank executive, can do full justice to his work and find time to stump the country with a view to informing the public. So the presenting of our facts simply, freely, plainly and accurately has become my work. It is wrong to say that banks care nothing about the public's goodwill. It is because they do care that I am here — as an official representing Canada's Chartered Banks.

I have spoken to you about Harry Brown and William Jones, the two neighbouring farmers, and I have told you how credit operated between them. Let us turn to another illustration of Bank credit. I want to tell you a true story which arose in an Alberta town only a few months ago which goes to show how bank credit extended to a merchant benefits the consumer.

I was talking to the Bank Manager in whose branch this circumstance arose and he said to me: "Bank credit helps everybody in this country." Without mentioning any names he told me of a credit of \$3,000 extended to a merchant the day before. The banker said to me: "This man wanted \$3,000 to meet a number of bills on each of which he would be allowed, by his wholesalers, 5% discount (a saving of \$150) if paid before the tenth of the month." I asked him, "said the banker, 'How long he wanted the money for, and the merchant said, 'Thirty days.' I asked him how he expected to be able to pay it back in the thirty days and the merchant replied, 'Because of this discount and my normal profit I can put on a sale, reduce my prices to the public, attract new customers, create goodwill, get my money out and repay the Bank.'"

Continuing, this Bank Manager said to me — "What is the matter with bank credit there? For a matter of \$15.00 paid to the bank as 'rent' on the money the merchant saves \$150 on his bills and passes part of the saving on to the public."

I think everybody really knows at heart and will readily admit, that the man, woman or child who has a savings deposit in a bank must, at any time, be able to go to the bank in full confidence that he or she can draw out that deposit in full and with interest. No bank can say to a depositor who wants his money in a hurry, "Oh, Mr. Jones, you cannot have that money for a longer time credit based upon it to others without security and we cannot get it back." If you are a depositor you know just how you would feel in a case like that.

What is a Bank? Above all things a Bank is a place where you or your children can go and deposit your money with absolute assurance that any time you demand it you can get it back in full, intact and with interest.

I want to give you the words of the late Lord Snowden, formerly Phillip Snowden, the great Socialist Chancellor of the Exchequer in Britain's Labour Government, who was headed by Ramsey MacDonald. Lord Snowden, in 1935, said: "If the Banks were nationalized they would have to be managed as they are now if their solvency was to be maintained."

In later broadcasts of this series, you may hear from some Alberta Branch Bank Managers who have been your co-workers, neighbours, fellow-citizens and friends for ten, fifteen, twenty or thirty years, perhaps even longer. We shall show you how banks are formed, who owns them, what they do, what they can do, as well as what they cannot do, and why. We shall explain their responsibilities. We intend to discuss their part in the community. The "thin air" or "fountain pen" theory of money will be one of our subjects. We shall discuss "credit" at greater length. We will tell you about the earnings of banks. And we shall deal in greater detail with that cry of "monopoly." We shall discuss the story that we are part of "An International Ring."

No business in all Canada operates under such strict rules, such continuous governmental supervision and such close parliamentary scrutiny as do Canada's Chartered Banks. These are some of the things that we shall touch upon further as we proceed. I trust indeed that you will continue to lend us a listening ear, for Canada's Chartered Banks have confidence in the fairness of people who seek the facts and think for themselves.

You may obtain a printed copy of this broadcast at your nearest branch of any of Canada's Chartered Banks. Any member of the staff will be glad to hand you a copy personally or you may have one mailed to you by writing your nearest bank.

We shall be on the air again at 1:15 to 1:30 to-morrow afternoon over this same network and every Tuesday evening and Wednesday midday, until this series of short talks about banking is completed. You have been listening to Vernon Knowles, representing Canada's Chartered Banks.

Watch for Announcement Giving Dates and Times of Second Broadcast.

This and Future Addresses Will Be Reproduced in This Paper.



# The Facts About Banking in Canada

Reproduced from the Second Broadcast in a Series by Vernon Knowles for the Chartered Banks of Canada and Delivered Over a Province-Wide Network of Alberta Stations on Tuesday Evening, September 14th, from 10:15 to 10:30, and Wednesday, September 15th, in the Afternoon from 1:15 to 1:30.

**Tells How Bank Customers Have Been Paid \$416,000,000 in Interest in Ten Years... If "Fountain Pen" Could Create Money There Would Be "Land Office" Rush for Bank Shares... Money Not Goods, Only Means for Transferring Goods or Services... Credit is Attribute or Possession of Individual, in Assets and Character... Cannot Be Wiped Out by Stroke of Pen... Next Talk to Deal With Burden of Taxation on Canada's Banks.**

**I**N the last ten fiscal years Canada's Chartered Banks have paid out to customers in interest on their deposits over Four Hundred and Sixteen Million Dollars.

In our first broadcast we told you that proper, safe and orderly banking is based on all things, upon safeguarding the depositor's funds. We now proceed to deal with the "fountain pen" theory. In my travels I have encountered two great misunderstandings:

1. That the Chartered Banks create money by a stroke of a fountain pen — that we just write figures in a book and that is the way our deposits come into existence.

2. That we then loan these deposits ten times over, thereby making vast profits out of nothing.

Now would you think that if the perpetual-motion machine if it were only true. I mentioned that in ten years we had paid out over Four Hundred and Sixteen Million Dollars in interest to attract deposits. If we could create deposits by using only a fountain pen we need not have poured out such great sums at all.

You have all heard about bank failures in various parts of the world and of the losses that were suffered by depositors. If it were true that banks could create money, simply by writing figures in a book, all that would be needed to avoid any bank failure would be a fountain pen.

And if banks could make such fabulous profits on money produced by magic from an ink bottle they would be paying sky-high dividends, everybody would be selling everything they could lay their hands upon to buy bank shares and there would be a Land Office rush at Ottawa for bank charters. We shall deal with the question of bank earnings and profits in a later broadcast but you will notice in the meantime, that nobody is scrambling to sell all that they own to buy bank shares and there is no Land Office rush on at Ottawa for bank charters. Not that there is any difficulty about getting a bank charter when responsible people apply for one.

Now would you not think that if the banks could perform all of the miracles that they are said to perform, some of those who criticize the banking system would secure charters and perform these miracles themselves?

Much of the misapprehension about how deposits arise is based on a fragment taken out of a statement made in 1925 by the Right Honourable Reginald McKenna, Chairman of the Midland Bank in England. The fragment is: "Every loan creates a deposit." From this statement, standing by itself, many wrong conclusions have been drawn. Mr. McKenna is now here in Canada. He was asked in Banff the other day to comment on his remarks and said: "I am sorry that I was misunderstood. He replied that it was true that a loan creates a deposit but that such a deposit would not be an asset on the bank's books but a liability—a debt which the bank must be prepared to meet on demand just as fast as cheques were written against it."

He also pointed out that every deposit is a liability of the bank — money the bank owes to the depositor and must be ready to pay on the instant.

You will remember the farmer, William Jones, who figured in our first broadcast. Besides being a hard worker and an honest man, he owns his farm and the outfit to work it, and this year he has a crop. However, he is still short of ready cash. We will use him to show you just what happens in this matter of loans and deposits. The farmers in Northern Alberta this fall are having to use power units with their binders.

William Jones finds that he needs one of these units. It is going to cost him, say, \$100. This time he goes to the bank and asks the manager of the bank to lend him the money. He gives the Bank Manager his note and his account is credited with \$100;— here is one of those deposits that has arisen from a loan.

Now let us show what happens to that deposit. Mr. Jones obtained his loan for a purpose. He proceeds to carry out that purpose. He gives a cheque to the implement man — the implement man presents it at the bank and is paid. We will say, in bills — so the deposit which arose from the loan has completely disappeared. A Bank Manager would indeed have to be a magician to be able to lend that deposit ten times over.

Now some listening critic may say: "But suppose the implement man does not cash the cheque. Suppose he deposits it in his own account — in that case has not the loan created the deposit?" The answer is that insofar as his deposit is concerned, it is the result of the marketing of his goods — a deposit based on something that is produced, some tangible thing transferred to the purchaser and paid for by him.

This deposit is in the same class as that of a man who saves and deposits a part of his wages. It represents the result of the sale of goods and the wages of labour. These depositors leave their money in the bank because they are satisfied to accept the bank's promise to pay instead of demanding cash. It is the accumulation of these funds that furnishes the basis of bank credit — the basis upon which banks can make loans. But it is impossible for a bank to lend more than the total of its deposits and its paid-up capital.

In the case of William Jones' loan and deposit, by no means under the sun can it be said truthfully that the deposit came from a fountain pen. It rested, absolutely, upon William Jones' assets, the Bank Manager's knowledge of William Jones' integrity and the reasonable certainty of repayment out of the proceeds of his crop. You have all heard that a loan gives rise to a deposit but have you ever thought about what it is that gives rise to a loan? Realizable wealth, character, and the likelihood of repayment by the man who wanted to rent the money from the bank, to make a profit for himself.

Let me present another case where a loan does not result in a deposit. Let us suppose the implement dealer

himself was a borrower at the bank and when William Jones gave him the \$100 which he had borrowed, the dealer reduced his own indebtedness by that amount. What has happened? The total of loans at the bank has not changed — neither has the total of deposits in spite of the fact that the bank has made a new loan to William Jones. What does all this illustrate? Nothing less than that the bank has fulfilled one of the prime purposes for which banks exist, namely:—It has facilitated the exchange of goods and services; it has aided in distribution and it is doing the things that keep business going.

There is one more point I should like to mention and I am sure it is one which has occurred already to many of our listeners. Let us suppose that Mr. Jones, through bad luck, was unable to repay the \$100. What then? The bank which enabled him to pay his bill to the Implement Company, cannot recover the loan; in other words, it is a bad debt. Too many bad debts would jeopardize the safety of the depositors' funds. It would take the gross rent on more than sixteen loans of \$100 each, at six per cent, for one year, to make up for that one loss.

Now our listening critic may say: "Oh, but in any case you have not enough cash to meet more than perhaps one-tenth of the deposits you hold — so, if everybody called for their deposits all at once, you wouldn't have money enough to pay them. How do you answer that?"

Our answer is that if you will examine the sworn returns made by the banks to the Dominion Government, you will find that in addition to the approximately ten per cent of cash always on hand, there are huge sums in other assets — which the bank owns — of such a nature that they can be converted into cash.

And we answer further, that the whole population is not going to close out its savings accounts all at once.

We answer, too, that banks, by experience, have found how much cash is likely to be called for from day to day. If you have a deposit in a bank, I'll wager that there is many a day — or even many a week — when you do not call for any part of it. You do not put money into a savings account if you have immediate need of it. You put it there because you do not want to spend it. Banks know from practice how much they need to keep in cash to meet the average daily withdrawals. The rest is set to work — some of it as we have said, immediately realizable and the rest in short-term loans or in types of investment which ensure the greatest safety for the depositors' funds.

We answer further, that money is not wealth—it is only a means whereby wealth in goods and services is transferred. Your title deed to your house is not a house; your patent to your farm is not a farm — nor is a dollar bill, goods — it is only a title deed to real goods.

One five-dollar bill is not extinguished the moment one man pays it

to another. If Harry Brown buys a hat from Tom Jones for five dollars and Tom Jones buys coal with it from Jack Robinson and Jack Robinson pays his grocery bill with it, there is \$15 of business done with one five-dollar bill — so you will see, by these plain illustrations, how people can get along and do their daily business, without having to keep on hand mountains of five-dollar bills.

On a train in Alberta recently I met a farmer who held the idea that banks create unlimited money by writing figures in a book. As I talked to him in the smoking compartment of the day coach I found out that this farmer had lost \$800 in a bank failure in another country. With part of the proceeds of his crop he had bought some cattle, the balance — \$800 — he had put into his bank and lost it when the bank failed. I asked him if he regarded that \$800 as simply some figures that somebody had written in a book and he answered: "No, I worked for it." He willingly agreed, then, that labour and the production of new wealth had something to do with putting money in a bank.

Out of the fact that banks in practice keep about ten per cent of the deposits available in cash has been developed the amazing distortion that we lend our deposits ten times over. A bank does not, cannot, create credit nor destroy it by a stroke of the pen. Credit is the personal possession, creation or attribute of the borrower. No bank can create it for him. The borrower has it himself by accumulation of assets from his own work; by his own character, ability and willingness to repay.

I would hate to try to convince any Alberta farmer or working man, whose savings came from his own production and his own labour, that his Savings Account was created by a stroke of the fountain pen. And I'd hate to try to convince him that the bank's liability to pay it to him in money when he wants it, can be wiped out by a stroke of the fountain pen.

Canada's Chartered Banks cannot and do not perform the miracle of making something out of nothing with a stroke of the pen. There is no black magic, no mystery about the workings of Canada's Chartered Banks. They operate under specific laws, restrictions and limitations which permit them to accept and safeguard other people's money — your deposits; and to lend funds to meet the legitimate needs of communities, individuals, merchants, farmers and others.

In our next week's broadcast we expect to deal with the tremendous burden of taxation at present borne by Canada's Chartered Banks. Watch your newspapers for the announcement. You may obtain a printed copy of this broadcast by dropping in your nearest bank, or you may secure a copy by mail by writing your nearest bank, or you may read it in the advertising columns of your daily or weekly newspapers.

**[ Watch for Announcement Giving Dates and Times of Third Broadcast. This and Future Addresses Will Be Reproduced in This Newspaper. ]**

SA-2

## ALBERTA PACIFIC SHOWS STRONG CASH POSITION

Annual statement of the Alberta Pacific Grain Company Limited for the year ended June 30, forwarded to shareholders shows earnings of \$168,411.97 after meeting bond interest, executive salaries and legal fees. After making provision for depreciation of fixed assets of \$208,258.93, \$74,000.22 for moving and re-erecting country elevators at more advantageous country points and renewals and other write-offs of \$21,250. Surplus account was reduced by \$135,807.08 thereby reducing the balance standing to the credit of that account to \$210,754.47, after including subsidiary company's profit of \$1,393.54. Value of grain handled was low, due to reduced stocks of grain in

the country coupled with the disappointing crop of 1936.

During the year the company entirely liquidated its bank loans for the first time since 1929. The statement shows cash on deposit and on hand of \$660,957.75.

The report of the directors to the shareholders over the signature of Mr. Sellers, reads in part as follows: "Drought conditions again prevailed over wide areas in the year under review, reducing yields over the western grain fields by approximately 20 per cent compared with the previous year. Areas in which your company's elevators are located suffered a reduction in yields of over 30 per cent.

"The crop now being harvested is producing the poorest yield per acre of which the west has any record and, consequently, the volume of grain which the company's elevators

may expect to handle will be further reduced in 1937-38.

"The company's large terminal elevator facilities at Vancouver with a capacity of 6,500,000 bushels will have difficulty conditions to meet during the current year on account of substantial reduction of supplies at grain for export countries with exceptionally high ocean freight rates currently prevailing on the Pacific.

"Due to the obscure outlook prevailing throughout the elevator trade the company did not meet the sinking fund payment of approximately \$135,000 due June 1st, 1937, under the terms of Trust Deed securing the company's first mortgage bond issue. Steps are under way to call a meeting of bondholders to seek approval of further suspension of sinking fund payments.

"All possible economies have been made to meet existing conditions."

Alberta Pacific Grain Company operates 307 country elevators, with terminal elevator connections at Vancouver, Calgary and at the head of the Great Lakes, and a flour mill at Vancouver with daily capacity of 600 barrels. It is among the largest elevator companies operating in Canada and became a publicly owned company in 1926.

The worries of today are jokes of tomorrow. Look over your past life. What are the incidents that you find funny now? Everyone of them was a laugh as you look back at past worries. Well, why, not laugh at the worries of today and tomorrow?

Worry doesn't get you anything or anywhere. There is no use worrying about the past. Don't be concerned enough to suppose that anything you have done is out of harmony with the

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**AFTER EVERY MEAL**

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## An Ambitious Goal

If all the discoveries made in the field of medical science in the past few years, and even in recent months, as reported almost daily in the newspapers, are one hundred per cent, authentic and of practical application, one might almost be tempted to believe that the time is approaching when corporal perpetuity can be guaranteed to mankind, except for demise caused by violence or the natural disintegration of human cells by process of time.

Even the latter, one might be inclined to believe, may be eliminated from the hazards to which human flesh is heir, as a result of some of the more recent discoveries which, it is said, mark distinct milestones on the road of evolution of a repair system for worn out cells.

In the past decade or two many have scored signal triumphs over some of the greatest killing diseases, particularly those classified as communicable, and to-day there is very little excuse for deaths from small pox, typhoid, tuberculosis or diphtheria. Preventive methods have almost placed these diseases in the harmless class. Twenty or 25 years ago it was a commonplace to read of epidemics of these diseases sweeping off scores of people. Nowadays, anything more than a sporadic death from such diseases is regarded as a reflection upon responsible public health authorities.

Coincident with this clean up of the most dangerous of the communicable diseases is a life-saving campaign among the newly-born. As a result of public educational work, improvements in sanitation, better dietetic care and precautionary methods adopted both by the medical profession and parents, great dent has been put into infant mortality figures. To-day the infant's chance of surviving the first two critical years of his life is multiplied many times as compared with 20 or 25 years ago.

Great progress has also been made in both prevention and treatment of some of the diseases most responsible for deaths at the other end of the human life span—among the middle aged and the elderly. Some of these diseases have been definitely conquered and there is hope almost amounting to a promise, that some of the other most deadly killers, such as cancer and heart disease, will be conquered by the ministrations of the physician or the surgeon or both.

Diabetes, as everybody knows, has yielded to insulin and dietetic treatment. Only this spring a new technique was announced which promises to rob St. Vitus Dance and Arthritis of its terrors and even the common cold and influenza may be stamped out as a result of recent developments in the use of a new ultra-violet floodlamp.

Discoveries made recently in the laboratories of world famous institutions and in the field of medical and surgical practice are multiplying with such rapidity that it is almost impossible for the lay mind to keep track of them.

These discoveries, combined with the work of public health authorities and increasing public knowledge of the hazards of diseases and their cause, and increasing public knowledge of the hazards of diseases and their cause have resulted in an increase in life expectancy of approximately 10 years within the past 40 years and this prospect of life could be augmented by another ten years if full advantage were taken of available medical knowledge, according to medical authorities. And this statement does not take into consideration what may be achieved as a result of confidently anticipated discoveries in the next few years.

The progress which has been made in these fields combined with other discoveries in the realms of chemistry and physical science has been so great that medical men are even now speculating on the possibility of the ability of science to probe the mysteries of life and death, sooner or later.

Forecasts have been made by some of the bolder spirits that the time may come when man shall have dominion over death itself and they point to the work already done as a sign post leading to this highly problematic goal.

Such a prediction is, however, at best, pure speculation, though undoubtedly it is a fascinating one. No matter what has already been done in the fight to postpone the grim reaper's summons or what may be on the threshold of the future, there is always the thought that there is an infinite spark, an integral part of the human ego, the origin and mystery of which may never be revealed to man through scientific channels, no matter how much he may strive to penetrate the veil.

## Cruelty To Dogs

**Hair Should Never Be Clipped In Hot Weather**

How about the pet dog in summer? Are you kind to him when you clip his hair?

The American Kennel Club says you are unintentionally cruel; that the dog's coat of hair diffuses the rays of the sun and keeps them from reaching directly into his body. To clip him robs him of protection against the sun and against flies and other pests which delight in tormenting him.

So does it say that dogs perspire principally through the pores of their tongues. Swift passage of air over the tongue cools him off. The tight muzzle which prevents him from opening his mouth freely may cause him great discomfort.

If the Kennel Club is right, and it should be, some well-meaning practices have added to the trying times which dogs have in hot weather.

## Easy To Learn

A Washington woman leaving an estate of \$250,000, bequeathed one of those thousands of thousands for the care of her canaries by some one "who can give them intelligent care and who already loves them." One could learn to care for such pleasing pets, and might even acquire affection for them—at that price.

The horse chestnut came to America from Asia Minor, by way of England.

## ITCHING

**TORTURE STOPPED IN A MINUTE!**  
For quick relief from the itching of eczema, urticaria, hives, itchy skin, and other skin troubles, use D.D.D. Prescription. It stops the itching in minutes. It soothes the inflamed skin. It cures eczema and urticaria. It cures itching from insect bites. A little bottle, 50¢. D.D.D. Prescription.

## Girl Averts Panic

**Hopes To Be First Woman Steamship Captain In Canada**

Laura Archer, 39-year-old first mate of her father's steamer, "The Mildred," and the heroine when it struck a rock in Lake Muskoka and shipped water there put out the fire in the boilers, said she hoped to be the first woman steamship captain in Canada. She had expected to try for her master's papers when she marked her 19th birthday in May, but in that month the act was amended setting the minimum age for captains at 21.

Several women have sat for master's papers but none has passed. "I'll not fail," she said, while she dug her uniform out from the planking of the ship. It had been among the clothes which her father, Capt. C. W. Archer, stuck in the hole in the ship while the daughter steered the ship toward shore and beached it. The boat was undamaged in the beaching and the 21 passengers, all but three of them women and children, were unhurt. Only one showed excitement after the girl told them usually: "We have some excitement for you, we have just hit a rock."

The boat was one-third mile from shore when the accident happened. A temporary buoy has been placed on the rock to warn others on the lake and representations are being made for a permanent buoy.

## New Side To Education

Prejudice must be eliminated from education if a man is to get the most from that education, asserted Prof. S. Floyd Maine of the University of Western Ontario, in addressing a session of the Dominion Convention of Kinsmen's Clubs at London, Ont. There should be evolved a side to education that would "not only fit people for jobs, but fit them to live," said Professor Maine.

## Women As Doctors

**Many Thousands Are Making A Success Of The Profession**

Women doctors from all parts of the country have been recalling their student days in London, and regularly making a night of it.

The scene was the London (Royal Free Hospital) School of Medicine for Women, and the occasion was arranged in honor of the warden and secretary, Miss L. Brooks. Miss Brooks has been at the school for 20 years. But she has retired and is planning a world tour during which she will meet more of her old students in America, Canada, New Zealand, Australia, Japan, and China.

Miss Brooks is not one of those who think there are too many women in the medical profession or that women are not succeeding as doctors. "There are 60,000 names on the British medical register, but there are only about 4,000 women on it," she said the other day. "Women have an unassailable position in the profession to-day. They are admitted to the Fellowship of the Royal College of Physicians and win their way by examination into the Fellowship of the Royal College of Surgeons. Few Government Departments are without women doctors."

Miss Brooks has seen the school doubled in size and the entry of students increased from about 33 a year to 74. Though women began to enter the profession before the war, it was the war that really made women doctors. "At the time," Miss Brooks said, "any woman who could get the money together thought she had a call to the medical profession, and many of them had. Women doctors played a great part in the military hospitals and one of the greatest war hospitals was staffed by women entirely."—Overseas Daily Mail.

## Expedition To Antarctic

**Sir Hubert Wilkins Would Establish Permanent Stations For Scientific Research**

An expedition to the 3,000,000 square miles of the Antarctic continent which belong to Australia is being planned by Sir Hubert Wilkins, the famous Australian polar explorer.

The object of this expedition will be to obtain data that will induce the commonwealth government to establish in the Antarctic at least two permanent stations for scientific research.

This desolate area is regarded as having enormous possibilities not only because of the whale fisheries, but because of the possibility of developing fur-bearing animals and bird life there. Great seams of coal are believed to exist in the Australian sector, and the presence of metals is thought likely.

Low: What is it a sign of when your nose itches?

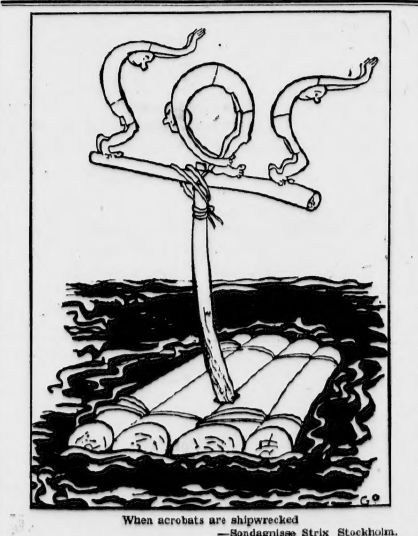
Low: Going to have company.

Low: And what if your head aches?

Low: They have arrived.

Because of the location of the hero's eyes, it is unnecessary for him to move his head from side to side, a movement which would scare away his wary prey.

A fly was walking with her daughter on the head of a man who was very bald. "How things change, my dear," she said. "When I was your age, this was only a footpath."



When acrobats are shipwrecked —Bondaglaise Strick, Stockholm.

## Adventurous Career

**Life Of Late Lord Runciman Was One Of Romance**

Lord Runciman, 80, the "grand old man of shipping," whose career was a saga of the sea, is dead.

Lord Runciman's adventurous career began at the age of 12 when he sneaked away from home during the night, swam a small river, and ran off to the nearest seaport to become a cabin boy. His ship took him to the southern seas.

Prior to becoming the foremost figure in the shipping industry he experienced much in the "university of sailing ships."

"It was on the floor of the forecastle that first I began to plod away into the mysteries of navigation," Lord Runciman once said. "Ultimately I learned sufficient to enable me to secure a place on the quarterdeck."

He took his mate's certificate at 20 and was given his first command at 24. He married at 21 and was the father of an only son—Walter Runciman—who died a violent end on his retirement 10 weeks ago after serving in the cabinet for many years.

After a quarter-century at sea, he invested his savings on a small steamship and so founded the Moor line. His interests later embraced some of the finest ships afloat.

He sat in the House of Commons as Liberal member for Hartlepool during the Great War years. He was named a baronet in 1906 and in 1933 took a seat in the House of Lords as the first Baron Runciman.

At the age of 84 he took his first air journey—in a plane piloted by his grandson, Leslie Runciman. "Entrancing," he exclaimed on alighting. "But I like my yacht better."

He was head of the firm of Walter Runciman and Company, Limited, of Newcastle-on-Tyne and London, chairman of the Moor line of cargo steamers, chairman of the Anchor line and director of many shipping organizations.

He was the author of a number of sea books and ventured into biographical writing with "The Tragedy of St. Helena" and "Drake, Nelson and Napoleon."

In 1910 he was president of the chamber of shipping of the United Kingdom.

A few years ago a thief attempted to rob him of his watch. "I gave him a right uppercut to the jaw, a useful blow I learned at sea," the doughy peer remarked.

## Now Working At Navy

**Star Of "Man Of Aran" Has Good Job At Brighton**

Coleman King, who won fame in the film "Man of Aran," four years ago, is working as a navy on a new housing estate at Patcham, near Brighton, England.

At intervals he disappears for a few weeks at a time, but his job is always kept open for him.

Where he goes and what he does are King's secrets. He refuses to discuss his private life with any of his fellow-workmen.

When "Man of Aran" was released King went to America with it, and appeared in many towns.

A 27-foot shark which King fought and captured in the film is on view at Brighton Aquarium.

Whales are said to have the largest brains of all the mammals of the world.

**Way Firestone**

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**They Stop Quicker** As proved in tests by a leading university. The Scientifically Designed Tread, with the extra rider strip and especially compounded rubber, gives you better non-skid safety mileage and lowest cost per mile.

**They Give Greatest Protection** Because every fibre, cord and ply are Gum-Dipped—a saturated and insulated with rubber to counteract internal friction and heat—the greatest enemy of life tread.

**2 Extra Cord Piles under the tread** Bind tread and body into one inseparable unit, providing greater strength and making the tire safe at any speed. Only in Firestone tires can you get all these extra features... and at no extra cost! See the nearest Firestone Dealer today.

**Safe for High Speeds because of Extra Cord Pile Under the Tread and Gum-Dipped Safety Loaded Cord**

**Safe for Quick Stopping because of New Extra Rider Strip and Scientifically Designed Safety Tread**

## Firestone HIGH SPEED TIRES

## Redeems Her Promise

**Princess Royal Receives Purse For Orphan And Benevolent Fund**

The Princess Royal, Countess of Harewood, by receiving the Benevolent and Orphan Fund purses at the Teachers' Conference this year, redeemed a promise made two years ago. She had performed to cancel it then because of her own illness. She renewed the promise last year, but that fell through because of the death of her father, King George V. This is not the first time Her Royal Highness has performed this duty, for she received the purses at the Oxford Conference in 1925. But the Royal Family's interest in this particular charity goes much farther back. So long ago as 1896, when the conference was at Brighton, the then Duke and Duchess of York, afterwards King George V. and Queen Mary, attended to receive the purses. It was a proud boast of the teachers that they never let their unfortunate fellows or their dependents down.

## A Tiny Newspaper

**Edition Of Evening News Published In Australia In 1901**

Printed in microscopic type and only about nine inches by six in size, a tiny newspaper, the Evening News, published 1901 in Sydney, Australia, was discovered in Winnipeg. Columns after columns of news dealt with the death of Queen Victoria, January 22. Complete with want ads and show revues, the eight pages were crammed with practically unscribable type. It could just be made out however. It is believed to be a photomicrograph of the original edition, published probably as a memento of the occasion.

The latest war news of the South African campaign is featured. But the majority of the space is concerned with the death of the Queen and the new monarch Edward VII.

## Wants To Be Different

**Man Let Hair And Beard Grow For Nineteen Years**

The most conspicuous citizen is Paddy O'Connor, aged 75, who lives at Bourke, New South Wales. For Paddy has not had his hair cut for 19 years. His hair is so long that he wears it in a "bun" pinned on top of his head. His beard is so long that it comes down almost to his waist. He says that he will never go to barber again as long as he lives. The reason—"There are enough bald heads about," says Paddy, "and I like to be different."

## Odd Golfing Accident

While playing on the Kinson Heath course, Victoria, Australia, a golfer struck a marble with his ball. The ball became imbedded on the bird's beak, which snapped off and remained imbedded in the cover. The bird flew away before the players could capture it.

Unless they're professionals, men and women aren't permitted to skate in pairs in Japan.

## An Unconscious Process

**People Who Keep Fit Never Worry About Health**

The Canadian Public Health Association met recently in Ottawa and the Ottawa Journal, greeting the delegates and warmly recommending the work they were in, was reminded of what Chief Justice Mulock, on his ninety-third birthday, said to a newspaper reporter:

"Young man, there is but one bit of advice I would give you, and all others. It is that you take care of your health. Few greater blessings can be had by one on this earth."

It would be interesting to know whether that young newspaper reporter was impressed by what old Sir William told him, or whether he just wrote it down, dutifully, and reported it afterwards, faithfully, as something of a curiosity. It was pretty well bound to say to a young gentleman on an occasion of that sort.

The fact is, of course, that the perfection of health is almost an unconscious process. It is not a natural thing for a healthy young person to give thought about health. Probably, if we could know, Sir William Mulock would never have lived to be 90 if he had done much worrying about his health. You say that he did not have to worry. Precisely, it is always the best recipe for living to be ninety that you do not have to worry about living at all.—Vancouver Province.

## Robot Weathermen

**Will Report Approach Of Cold Weather In Winter Time**

Tiny robot "weathermen," floating 15 miles above the rugged Arctic wastes may tell you when a cold wave's coming this winter.

The robot-weathermen call it a meteorograph—will ride through Alaskan skies attached to small balloons, radiating weather reports from ground stations at half-minute intervals.

William B. Brayshaw, assistant meteorologist of the United States weather bureau, disclosed plans for inaugurating the new study.

He will establish headquarters in Fairbanks where 100 balloons will be released for a six months' investigation beginning Sept. 1.

Each of the gas-filled balloons will carry aloft a two-pound "mechanical brain," cylinder-shaped and containing automatic weather-recording devices and a two-tube radio transmitter which will automatically report the readings to observers on the ground.

"What's the difference between learning to play golf and learning to drive a car?"

"In learning how to play golf you don't hit anything."

According to statistics, the right rear tire of an automobile is the one most frequently punctured.

The diameter of the sun is approximately 110 times that of the earth.





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THE WILSON FLY PAD CO., Hamilton, Ont.

## THE YELLOW BRIAR

A Story of the Irish on the  
Canadian Countryside  
By PATRICK SLATER  
By arrangement with Thomas  
Allen, Publisher, Toronto.

### CHAPTER X.

Betty Marshall had quit the Monso school for keeps. So, at the age of thirteen, the pale, bony, young slip of a thing felt the must new. Indeed he was a grown-up miss. In fact, she made some motions of doing up her hair; and from her stringings about one would fancy at times the weighty care of the entire household rested upon her slim, young shoulders. One of her special concerns was the Lion cooking stove the kitchen now boasted—a black, monstrous creature with thin, unguis-like scalloped on its body. The monstrous maw of the beast seemed always crying out for finely-spiced, sound body-wood, which its tongues of flame licked up without ceasing; but a grand cooker it was with a handy tank in its posterior for heating water. And the Lion was actually built for warming a room and not, like the old fireplace, for heating a room. Betty demolished the creature's back till it shone like the hide of a Guinea nigger. And the girl was a rare successful hand, too, at growing fuchsias from slips in tin cans. But that first winter at home her special ambition lay in getting together the makings for a rag carpet to cover part of the yellow kitchen floor. Betty kept crying out for rags and more rags, and, like the horsehair's daughter, she was never satisfied. Bunches of old clothes came up from the relatives in Toronto. First the garments were taken to pieces and washed; then the lighter colored material went into the dye pot. Finally the scraps of rag balls went to be woven at the handloom in the village. We admired the strips of carpet loudly, and, believe me, we treated them with great respect.

There was something of John Trueman's grim whimsicality in the temper of his granddaughter. Two years back the Croziers had planted a row of young maple trees down their lane, and Betty was dead set in the opinion that the trees stood in need of a like treatment. She harped on the subject from Easter on, but, in the throng of spring work, no one lent her a listening ear. Late one afternoon I spied the young miss dragging a couple of acres of ex-plains home from the bush. Her eyes had been bigger than her shoulders. Heavy storm clouds burst on her with the weight of the rain in them, but despite the downpour, the determined young creature dragged her loot to the lane gate. Forked lightning struck down sharp enough to kill a pig, but the girl planted her trees in a futile sort of way, and then darted into the house, laughing and disdainful as a blast of wind.

"The old sow will root your treasures out on you," said I to her. "Your trees should be planted on the field side of the lane fence."

I got no thanks for my free advice.

"I'll tell you what I'll do for you, Elizabeth," I went on. "Come now, I'll make a bargain with you. If you'll get the roots from Mrs. McKim and make a bed of hollyhocks by the gate coming in from the street, I'll take the team back to the bush next week and get enough trees for both sides of your lane. But mind now, I want cream hollyhocks!" I warned her.

The young maple trees I planted a few days afterward still stand, and the girl of the least of them at the butt is more than my arms can circle. And as sure as God made little apples, the girl's hollyhocks were nodding and winking over the fence at me by the twelfth of July of glorious memory.

That was the time of the year that

grand-uncle Letitia arrived with her trunk and two hat boxes to make the farm the annual visit that disturbed very much the quiet serenity of its household. She came in on William's side of the family. You get that! The prin old maid was a regular go-getter, with time eating on her hands; and she was an overplentiful female of the type that busy themselves nowadays campaigning for birth control or something. Of course, it had been Letitia's husband she never married. Any possible young woman secures a husband if she watches her step and is not too particular as to quality. The grand-uncle had done so much shopping about, I fancy, that she found herself crossing the street when the shops all closed on her, and called it a day.

Letitia lacked the repose of soul that makes a woman a good visitor in the countryside. She was on her feet from morning to night, busy rectifying matters, and cheerfully insisting that everything be done her way. She was a capable woman, no doubt; but to tell the truth, I did not like her cooking. Her plan was to be an affectionate kind that stick on the pan. Letitia was a bossy old woman, who stuck her nose into everything. And that, as you'll agree, is a trying, trying patience of a busy, middle-aged farm wife in the throng of the mid-summer work. Not, of course, that Mrs. Marshall showed it outwardly in word or deed—but the strain took it out of her spirit.

July is a mean season, anyway, for visiting on an Ontario farm. The insidious, enervating heat of midsummer with the pasture lands and dries up the wells in the thirsty ground and the fountains of kindness in the heart. The sun sears the earth, the blistering journey across hot cloud-slicked, and sinks in a sullen stillness that breathes an angry threat for the morrow. The temperature it of a young fellow, up aloft in a field, southerly climes, but there is a willing quality to this inland summer heat. Settlers take a long time to adapt their clothing and diet to climatic conditions in a new northern land. Because the winters in Canada are cold, men for a century have been wearing heavy clothing in its hot harvest season, and, all year round, they stoke the fires in their houses with fatted flogs. Some day Canadians will drift away to the clumsy, stupid, Irish notion that clothing keeps the heat out. Nothing delights my old eyes more than the sight of the bare, brown, sinewy back of a young fellow, up aloft in a field, building a load of hay. Here at long last is something indigenous to the soil! The sun gives his hide the bronze of an Indian warrior and the leaves of a ripening cherry. In my young days, both male and female, in rural Ontario were distressingly over-clad in the summer season.

July of 1857 was a scorching in Letitia. It was hot enough to crack stones, and stray clouds merely threatened rain as they drifted off to the west, leaving a close, humid sweater in their wake. It was a bad season for Nancy Mary's poultry. The chick of the bronze turkey is the smartest, snappiest, sweetest little bird that ever rolled out of a shell to chase bugs on sturdy legs, but no feathered thing ever had a more witless misadventure. In the spring season, Nancy trailed dry through the wet grass after her turkey hen to reason with them and to feed the young poults on clabbered milk and nettles. Even at that, the survivors of the summer were few. The hot spell smote them. At break of day, the crazy hens, with their "cluck cluck" would lead the tender creatures off to chase cracker hoppers over the blistering hillsides, and sharp at three o'clock in the afternoon, the straggling flock would report back at the kitchen door to tell Nancy their tale of woe. Every day, it seemed, weak young birds would drag themselves back to say "peep! peep!" and then lie down listless to die before her eyes—without even a kick. It was heart-sending! What with the heat, and the throng of harvest work, and Aunt Letitia, and the turkeys, the light of day seemed to go out of Nancy's eyes for a while.

Betty's future was the grand-uncle's special care that summer. The fashions of Miss Letitia's lady as somewhat rustic; and she strongly urged that, for a proper finishing, the young girl be sent to a ladies' school in Toronto and get ready to make a good match. It was the Toronto Ladies' School on Yonge Street, of which Mrs. Foeller was lady principal, that Miss Letitia favored. Mr. and Mrs. Marshall had seriously discussed Betty's future before Miss Letitia's arrival, but they had quickly laid the matter aside for family discussion at a more convenient season.

"Indeed, Willie!" the visitor declared, "you can well afford it, and the child's future is to be considered."

Mrs. Marshall's mind now hung back from agreeing with a sugges-

tion touching her daughter's future, coming as it did from the other side of the family.

"Indeed," said she, "I don't require to send my daughter to a ladies' school to be taught table manners." At Mrs. Foeller's school, young ladies were given a thorough English education, also French, music, dancing, singing, drawing, wax flowers, embroidery, and all kinds of plain and ornamental needlework. Mr. Marshall was favorably impressed with the school because of its regular advertisement in The Globe newspaper.

At the height of one of the discussions at the dinner table, Mrs. Marshall raised doubts as to the dancing, and referred to the discipline of the Methodist Connexion.

"You better speak to the minister about it, William," she suggested. "The last time he made us a pastoral call, the man went singing his thoughts of hell fire because our ladies were washing their faces in tansy and buttermilk."

That, of course, was a sly dig at Aunt Letitia, who flushed up and promptly collapsed into one of her spasms. Nowadays we would describe such a fabled weak spell as gas on the stomach. The woman was laced up so tightly, to affect a slim waistline, that useful organs were pushed out of place. A pinch of baking soda might have relieved her. She wilted and collapsed.

"Mc heart . . . me heart, Willie," she gasped feebly, "the salts . . . the salts . . . me better!"

We all thought she was going out; but a waif or two revived her.

That fainting spell settled, of course, the matter of young Betty going to Mrs. Foeller's school for young ladies, and not a moment to come as events proved. With a dressmaker in the house, and Aunt Letitia assisting, it required six weeks' steady work, between sewings and fittings, to get the girl's wardrobe ready by the fall opening of the academy. Believe me, those were days of fine stitches and art needle work!

(To Be Continued)

### Pitfalls for Writers

Mistakes Always Hide Themselves

Until Article Is Printed

All writers for the press know what pits they are liable to fall into any day. Why does a mistake that glares and gibbers at you in print hide itself so successfully in the copy or the proof? How do you come to set down "eighteenth" century when you mean "nineteenth"? How does Richard Grant White's "heteronymy" so persecute you that you are capable of attributing "Paradise Lost" to John Milton, the crazy sporting equipt?

Some students of demology believe firmly in the constant presence and maleficence of the writer's devil. He puts temporary kinks in your intellectual, mixes up figures and dates, plays all sorts of pranks with you and can be heard chuckling the next morning when horror and remorse are eating you.—New York Times.

Members of a jazz band that performed at a fruit show were given samples of the exhibits afterwards. The crooner was rather annoyed, we understand, when he was presented with a giant raspberry.

Be that as it may, there are only two periods in a woman's life when she can't be understood by man, and those are before and after marriage.

### ITALY HAS SPECIAL COLONIES FOR CHILDREN



New infants' welfare centres have been instituted in various parts of Italy. The health benefit of little children, and above we see King Edoardo visiting one of the colonies in Rome. The little tots are not at all embarrassed by such an important visitor and continue playing on the sands.

### How Land Is Divided

Lines of Longitude Separate Each

Country's Possessions in Arctic

The rights of Soviet armies in the Arctic regions have raised in the minds of not a few the question, "Who owns the North Pole?" If there is any land there at all, it has been asked, is it Canada's by reason of the Dominion's claim, made several years ago, to sovereignty over all lands between the Arctic mainland border and the top of the world? Or does it belong to the United States because of Peary's discovery of the spot just over 30 years ago? Or does it now belong to the U.S.S.R. by right of possession and settlement? Boundaries laid down for the international partition of the Arctic, it is said, are as invisible as the boundary between Canada and the United States, but they are equally capable of exact delineation. All that portion of the Arctic region coming within the projections of the lines of longitude of each country belongs to that country. Soviet Russia claims everything in the segment between Murmansk and Bering Sea and the North Pole; the United States has sovereign control extended from the mouth of Alaska between Bering Sea and the eastern boundary of Alaska; and Canada has similar sovereign control of all that region, second in vastness only to that held by Soviet Russia, lying between Canada's mainland, stretching from the eastern boundary of Alaska to Baffin Sea and Davis Strait, and reaching to the North Pole. In point of fact, it may be added, the Soviet rights have been carried out with the consent and by arrangement with the countries over whose spheres they had to fly or on which they might have to land. It is two years since the U.S.S.R. first asked permission for its aviators to fly over Canadian territory. Not only was this readily given, but during their recent flights they have been supplied with weather reports from Canada.—Chicago Daily News.

### Radio Lessons For Schools

Will Be Provided By C.B.C. States General Manager

Radio broadcasts for the schools will be provided by the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation as soon as facilities are available and co-operation of the provinces has been obtained. It was announced by Gladstone Murray, general manager of the C.B.C.

(A resolution requesting radio broadcasts similar to programs presented by the British Broadcasting Corporation was passed by the Canadian Teachers' Federation at its Toronto convention.)

The C.B.C., Mr. Murray said, has been planning to establish educational broadcasts, "and we have already been in touch with educational authorities and the process." The corporation did not have facilities for afternoon broadcasts in some parts of the country but he hoped they would be available at the end of the year.

Queen Mary was not in the royal party at Ascot this year, and it is said that she declined the invitation because she thinks Ascot is the King and Queen's biggest social event of the year, and she prefers to remain in the background.

In Greater London alone, nearly 100,000 boys and girls become available for work every year.

## A REVOLUTION IN THE KITCHEN.



Presto-Pack is a new and revolutionary way of handling Household Waxed Tissue, 45 sheets packed in an envelope which you hang on the wall. Then as you require it, just draw out a sheet at a time. You can't draw more. That's the beauty of it.

Try Presto-Pack today. You'll find it the handsomest thing in the kitchen.

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### Highway Racketeers

Large Number Of Hitch-Hikers Able To Pay Their Way

If all the young, well-dressed, able-bodied men who solicit rides along the highway were really penniless and unable to furnish themselves with recognized transportation, there might be some reason for allowing them to pester passing traffic and for meeting their wishes, although it is often a decidedly risky business to take strangers into a car and many a man has found himself sluggish and robbed as reward for his kindness.

But in all too many cases, these people who prey upon motorists are not only neat and well-dressed, carrying their belongings with them in grips or suit-cases, but have ample funds in their pockets to pay for transportation by means of train or motor coach.

The average young hitch-hiker is simply a place racketeer who moves from place to place by his nerve and at someone else's expense and who takes of his free travel at the end of his journey while he has plenty of money to move without such assistance.—Brooklyn Recorder and Times.

### A Fortunate Province

Industrial Activity In Manitoba Shows Progress This Year

Though the West as a whole is hard hit by crop failures and other difficulties this year, Manitoba is not. Manitoba as a matter of fact is recording the progress this year in all departments of industrial activity. Without boasting, and certainly with no thought of gloating over neighboring provinces in the West, who are misfortunate. Indeed, touch Winnipeg and Manitoba deeply—these facts may be pointed out. Manitoba has better than average crops, and will receive for them better than average prices.—Winnipeg Tribune.

### Famous Author Dead

Lieut.-Colonel McNeile Was Creator Of "Bulldog Drummond"

"Sapper," the creator of "Bulldog Drummond" of detective fiction fame, died recently at his home in Fulbrough, Sussex, England.

The author, whose real name was Lieut.-Colonel Cyril McNeile, late of the Royal Engineers, was 49 years old.

He began writing detective novels after his retirement from the army following the Great War, and his "Bulldog Drummond" series won him a wide following.

### Water Must Be Adaptable

The customer is always right: All waiters in a leading U.S. hotel chain are required to repeat the pronunciation of words just as the patron says them. Thus if you order to-may-toes, to-may-toes is what your waiter calls 'em. But if the fellow at the next table orders to-mah-toes, they're to-mah-toes when the waiter repeats his order.

Overcrowding is said to be the chief danger to the national health in Scotland now.

Many a Soviet ship sailing on the Baltic Sea these days has a woman for its captain.

### Little Helps For This Week

Lord, not my feet only, but also my hands and my head. John 13:9.

Take my hands and let them move. At the impulse of Thy love. Take my feet and let them be swift and beautiful for Thee.

If a man is to God what his hand is to a man, let him be content and not seek further. Let him strive with all his might to obey God and keep His commandments at all times so there is nothing that would in any way oppose God. Let him keep his soul and body ready and willing for that to which God has created them. As ready and willing as his hand is to a man, which is so wholly in his power he moves and turns it whither he will. When the mind thinks nothing, when the soul desires nothing, that is contrary to the will of God, this is perfect sanctification.

### Tribute To Weekly Papers

President Of University In Halifax Strongly Opposes

Tribute to Canadian weekly newspapers was paid by President A. Stanley Walker, of King's University, Halifax, in an address to the Canadian Weekly Newspapers' Association convention delegates.

The power of weekly newspapers was stressed by the newly-appointed president of Canada's oldest English-speaking university. He said he wondered whether the French revolution could have attained the force it did were it not for the weekly newspapers of the time.

Presentation of a silver tray to retiring President L. J. Bennett, Carmen, Mon, was a feature of the dinner tendered delegates. The presentation was made by immediate past-President Charles Barber, of Chilliwack, B.C.

Trophies for excellence in various phases of newspaper work were presented. H. P. Davidson, of the Wolfville, N.S. Acadian, received a gold wrist watch offered for the best front page.

### Sounds Like Good Idea

B.B.C. Is Going To Hold A Conference Of Grumblers

The British Broadcasting Corporation, long a target for a substantial amount of public abuse, has hit upon a new cure for its ills.

It has called the world's first "grumbler's conference" and has selected 20 delegates from big piles of mail which each day register listeners' complaints. The "grumblers" will meet an official of the corporation's public relations department who will attempt to collect information through which programs can be improved.

Clothes have disrupted the glimmer of Bali, romantic island off the east coast of Java, believes Baron Maximilian Daum, Dutch nobelman, native of Batavia, Java.

All motion pictures exhibited in Japan must pass the censorship of the Japanese home office.

Don't fool yourself into mistaking efficiency for efficiency. Most of the time it isn't.

# SHOPRITE STORES

Phone 20 Gleichen, Alta. Phone 20  
WATCH FOR OUR AD EVERY WEEK. IT WILL PAY YOU

## Carload Fresh B.C. Fruit

The first time in years for this district. At tremendous savings! Price good only while carload lasts

WE TAKE THIS OPPORTUNITY TO CONGRATULATE THE BLACKFOOT INDIANS ON THEIR COMING CELEBRATION OF THE 60TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE SIGNING OF THE TREATY

Remembering what you read or what you are told is mostly a matter of paying attention at the time.

The irrigation water will be shut off this week and for the season. Engineer Lester will then drain the pipes

and pull the pump out of the water and get everything ship shape for the cold weather then he will proceed to take a well earned holiday.

## Town & District

J. E. Ostrander has gone to Saskatchewan to visit his son Pomber.

Mr. McCune, M.L.A., for this riding spent a few hours in town Monday.

Hunting opened today to the great joy of Gleichen sportsmen, especially as it is a half holiday.

The school fair took place yesterday in the Community Hall. Next week we hope to give the results.

Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Evans and family were entertained to dinner at Mrs. McMan's at Livingstone prior to Miss Allison Evans departure for Edmonton. Table was set for ten.

Quite a number took advantage of cent-a-mile rate to the coast. Among those who went were: Mrs. Young; Mrs. MacCallum and daughter Freda; M. Murray; Fred Hamer; Mrs. Campbell Evans and two children.

He had an instinctive sales knack and made money readily, but after a little while he became discouraged. He was a live wire and it frustrated him that selling provided no obstacle. He approached a friend for advice. "Try life insurance," the friend advised. He did and wrote applications right and left. His company was de-

lighted with his work, but the salesman was dejected. Again he went to his friend. "They say selling radios is tough," the friend offered. But their sale proved no problem to the super-salesman. He overtook his quota before his brother salesman had got nicely started, and established an all-time record. Such results sickened him. Discontented, he decided to end everything. Without a struggle life wasn't worth living. He made his way to the park through which the river ran. He was about to jump into the water when a policeman hailed him. Questioned the super-salesman explained his hopeless position. "Let's sit down on the bank and talk it over," said the kindly cop. For a few minutes they talked earnestly, then the super salesman rose, dusted his pants, and the policeman did likewise. They shook hands solemnly. Then they both jumped in.

### CARD OF THANKS

I wish to thank the many friends for the lovely flowers also the kindly assistance given to me in my great loss. Friends in need are friends indeed and I am sincerely grateful.

ELLEN (NELLIE) L. JONES.

### ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH

Harvest Thanksgiving Service at 11 a.m.  
Holy Communion, Sunday Sept. 19th.

Mr. Lang will conduct full morning service after which he will administer the rites of Holy Communion. The church will be decorated for this occasion, and special harvest hymns will be rendered.

This will be Mr. Lang's first service in St. Andrew's Church, and as he is an outstanding speaker it is hoped that as many as possible will avail themselves of the opportunity to go and hear him. At the same time they will have an opportunity of meeting Mr. Lang.

At the close of the service a meeting of the Vestry will take place when important business will be discussed.

### GLEICHEN UNITED CHURCH

Rev. J. N. Wilkinson, Minister.  
Mrs. H. Birch, choir leader.  
Miss Jean Farquharson, pianist.  
11 a.m. Church School.  
7.30 pm. Devine Worship.  
Subject: The Seventh Commandment, in the light of Jesus' teaching concerning it.

In the light of this teaching can divorce laws be justified? Is a civil contract a marriage? These are some of the questions involved in Jesus teaching.

Don't laugh at a boy who magnifies his place. You may see him coming from the post office with a big bundle of letters, which he displays with as much pride as though they were his own. He feels important, and looks it, but he is proud of his place. He is attending to business. He likes to have the world know that he is at work. This boy who says "we" identifies himself with the concern, its interests are his. He sticks up for its credit and reputation. He takes pleasure in his work and hopes to say we are in earnest. The boy will

## CLASSIFIED ADS

Notice under this heading 15 words or under 50c, first insertion and 25c. each subsequent insertion 3 weeks \$1.00. Over 15 words one cent per word for each insertion.

FOR RENT—7-roomed house and property known as the W. H. James residence, half mile east of Gleichen post office, on gravel highway. Has full basement, electric lights, hot and cold water, both room nicely fixed up, sewage system, five nice clothes closets, in fact fully modern. Barn, hen house, well, garage, beautiful lawn, many large trees, irrigated from C. P. R. ditch. Anyone interested see M. Bolinger.

## "TOGETHER FOR LAST TIME"

Clark Gable and Jeannette MacDonald

THURSDAY 8.30 P.M.

SATURDAY: Matinee at 3 p.m. and evening shows at 7.30 and 9.15.

### GLEICHEN COMMUNITY HALL

## BARGAIN

cent a mile  
**Trip to**

MEDICINE HAT AND RETURN

From GLEICHEN

\$2.50

Correspondingly Low Fares from Intermediate Stations

GOOD GOING

SEPTEMBER 24-25

RETURN UNTIL

SEPTEMBER 27

Good to Canadian. No baggage checked. For additional information see Canadian Pacific Ticket Agent.

Canadian Pacific

reap what he sows if he keeps his grit and sticks to his job. You may take off your hat to him as one of the future solid men of the town. Let his employer do the right thing by him check him kindly if he shows signs of being too big for his place, caused him as to his habits and associates, and occasionally show him a pleasant

## So Alberta Folk May Know...

ALBERTANS have heard from time to time a statement made that there appeared in the Bankers' Magazine of the United States, an article, the language of which, will be recognized by all who have heard it. The article referred to never did appear. You can read all about it in a statement issued by the Edmonton Clearing House, which appeared in the Edmonton Bulletin, the Edmonton Journal and the Calgary Albertan last March, and in the Ottawa Citizen last June. No matter whether Alberta folk hear these accusations under the guise of direct quotation from the supposed Bankers' Magazine or used as the words of any other person, they will be aware after reading the following, that the statements are false in any event.

Here is the text of the Edmonton Clearing House statement:

## Banker Magazine Report Denied by Clearing House

EDMONTON FINANCE MANAGERS ISSUE STATEMENT REFUTING ALLEGED STATEMENT CREDITED TO U.S. PUBLICATION AND USED BY PUBLIC SPEAKERS.

For the purpose of keeping the record clear, and straightening out a situation which has arisen through the dissemination, apparently through misinformation, of a statement alleged to have been made in the August 25, 1929, issue of the Bankers' Magazine of the United States, officers of the Edmonton Clearing House, composed of Edmonton bank managers, have issued the following official statement:

On occasion members of the legislature and others have made use of an excerpt claimed to be copied from an issue of a Bankers' Magazine. The excerpt is as follows:

"Capital must protect itself in every possible manner through combination and legislation. Debt must be collected, bonds and mortgages must be foreclosed as rapidly as possible. When, through a process of law, the common people have lost their homes they will be more tractable, and more easily governed through the influence of the strong arm of the government, applied by a central power of wealth under the control of leading financiers. A people without homes will not quarrel with their leaders."

"History repeats itself in regular cycles. This truth is well known among our principal men now engaged in forming an imperialism of capital to govern the world. By thus dividing the voters we can get them to expend their energies in fighting over questions of no importance to us except as teachers (if would say traitors) of the common herd. Thus, by discreet action we can secure for ourselves what has been generally planned and successfully accomplished."

This quotation was referred to by a member of the legislature on the government side as recently as last Tuesday, again creating the wrongful impression that the banks are inimical to the common interests.

### NOT CONTROVERSIAL

It is not in the spirit of controversy that the Edmonton Clearing House wishes to draw the attention of the members of the legislature and the public to this unfortunate inaccuracy, but it seems only fair that the public at large should be acquainted with the facts.

The individuals using the quotation create the impression that the offensive words appeared in some banking journal, presumably in Canada. No article using the words quoted ever appeared in any Canadian banking journal. We are also in a position to say that no such words used in the sense indicated by some speakers, ever appeared in the Bankers' Magazine of the United States.

### CHARGE REPUTED

Communication with the publishers of the Bankers' Magazine of the United States elicits the fact that in the August, 1929, issue of the magazine, there was an article refuting the charge that any such viewpoint had ever been expressed by any of the United States banking or financial bodies. Strangely enough, the quotation so wrongfully used was supposed to have appeared in the 1922 issue of the Bankers' Magazine of the United States, and it was this accusation that the August, 1929, issue was refuting.

We now quote from the article in the Bankers' Magazine of the United States:

"Seeking to convey the impression that the bankers of the country are in a conspiracy to oppress the 'common people,' various agencies in some of the middle western states are circulating a series of pamphlets containing what purports to be a quotation from The Bankers' Magazine. That such a statement as is quoted never appeared in the magazine or anything even remotely resembling it is of no interest to the originators of the propaganda whose sole aim seems to be to create in the public mind a false impression."

### UTTERLY INCONSISTENT

There then follows, in extenuation, the remarks complained of and containing the quotation which has been so wrongfully and harmfully used. The magazine then goes on to say:

"It seems hardly necessary to state that such words never appeared in The Bankers' Magazine. They are an utterly inconsistent with the high spirit of patriotism and of public service which the bankers of the United States have always shown, that they might safely be ignored as preposterous and absurd were it not for the inflammatory effect that such garbled and false ideas might have on unthinking minds."

"The reader of such literature, especially if he be of that far too numerous class that prefers to receive its thinking ready made, will be only too inclined to jump to the conclusion that there is a conspiracy of bankers seeking to destroy the happiness and prosperity of the people. In this state of mind, he falls an easy victim to any soap-box orator who holds out an equally false promise of Utopia in the overthrow of the so-called capitalist classes."

### COMBAT WITH TRUTH

"The way to combat falsehood is with truth — not with indifference, not with hysterical recriminations that only engender a blind hatred that shuts out all reason. If malicious and misleading ideas are being circulated about bankers, it is clearly the duty of bankers to be equally diligent in the dissemination of truth. The public must be taught a proper conception of what the functions of banking really are and the important part that it plays in the prosperity of the community. The shroud of mystery which has surrounded the business of lending credit must be removed. Bankers have nothing to fear from the truth."

"Much can be done through advertising. Already a marked change is noticeable in the character of banking publicity. More and more bank advertisements are being humanized and are making a real attempt to explain to the public something about the various services that a bank performs. But there is still room for improvement. There is still need for human interest publicity that will appeal to the man in the street and which will successfully compete with the propaganda of the radical. Until bankers fully awaken to the necessity for such measures, they cannot justly complain if the facts have been disclosed, and honorable individuals will cease to quote that which is known to be false."

### HONORABLE POSITION

We have nothing to add to the remarks in this article in the Bankers' Magazine of the United States. We can only say it is the endeavour of Canadian banking institutions to maintain their honorable position, and to continue to give service to the public in the broadest sense of the word. Our hope is that now the facts have been disclosed, responsible and honorable individuals will cease to quote that which is known to be false.

## THE EDMONTON CLEARING HOUSE

This Advertisement is Inserted by Canada's Chartered Banks

## NOTICE RELATIVES AND PERSONS ON THE ASSESSMENT ROLL AND TO TENANTS

Notice is hereby given that during the months of September and October, applications may be made under the provisions of Section 188 of the Town and Village Act, for inclusion in the voters' list of the Town of Gleichen by the following persons, namely:

The wife, husband, father and mother and every son and daughter of any person whose name appears upon the assessment roll who are entitled to be placed upon the said list—

- (a) if he or she is resident with the said person within the Town or assists him in a business in respect of which he is taxable; and
- (b) if he or she is of the full age of twenty-one years; and
- (c) if his or her name does not already appear on the roll.

Tenants who have rented an assessed parcel for a period of twelve months immediately preceding the last day of August of this year.